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PROSODIA CONSTRUED.

AND

The Meaning of the most
difficult Words, therein con-
tained, plainly illustrated.

BEING

An Addition to the Construction
of LILY'S RULES, and of like
necessary Use.

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PROGESS
COUNTRY
AND

The Way to get into
the Country
and into the
Country.

to the
Country
and into the
Country.



PROSODIA CONSTRUED.

PROSODIA Prosody (that is to say) that Part of Grammar which teaches the right accenting or tuning of the Syllables of Words, and also the Quantity of Syllables, (as Holyoke writes:) est is ea pars aut Part quæ which tradit uches pronunciationem reciam the right pronunciation uocum of words. dicitur Latinè it is called in Latin after the Latin manner accentus the accenting (or right tuning) of words in pronunciation. Autem and prosodia Prosody dividitur in Tonum into the one (or tune,) Spiritum the breathing (in pronunciation) and tempus the time, (that to say, the time for pronunciation of a long Syllable or a word.) Tonus the tone or tune

est is lex a law vel or nota a note (or mark) quâ whereby syllaba a Syllable in dictione in a word elevatur is lifted up, vel deprimitur, or is pressed down. Autem and tonus the tone est is triplex threefold, Acutus sharp, (or lifted up) Gravis grave, (greater or pressed down.) Circumflexus the circumflex (or bowed about accent, or both lifted up and pressed down, after Ramus; after others, lifted up like the acute accent.) Tonus acutus the acute (or sharp) accent est is virgula obliqua an overthwart stroke (or dash) ascendens ascending (or going) in dextram up towards the right hand sic after this fashion ('). Gravis the grave (or pressed down accent or tone) est is virgula obliqua an overthwart dash (or stroke) descendens descending in dextram

train towards the right hand ad hunc modum after this manner (^). Circumflexus the circumflex accent (or that accent which being bowed about is both lifted up and pressed down,) est is quiddam conflatum a certaia thing composed (or made) ex utriusque of them both hâc figurâ of this Figure or Fashion (^). Etiam also Apostrophus addatur hoc may be added hither, qui which est is quædam pars circuli a certain part of a circle apposita set to in summo literæ on the top of a letter, quam pinges which you shall describe sic after this Fashion (^). Ostenditur hâc notâ it is shewed by this note or mark (or this note sheweth) vocalem ultimam the last vowel dictionis of the word deesse is wanting (or to be wanting:) ut as, Tanton' me criminè dignum dixisti i pro tantone. Ne what dixisti me dignum hast thou said that I am worthy of tanto criminè so great blame? Sunt there be Spiritus duo two breathings (through the throat in pronunciation) like the Hebrew guttural Letters, נַתְנָה. Asper the rough (or harsh breathing) & and lenis the mild (or smooth.)

Asper the harsh (or rough) breathing in pronunciation quo whereby syllaba aspirata an aspirated syllable (or a syllable of harsh pronunciation) profertur is pronounced: ut as, homo a man or woman, honor honour. Lenis the mild quo whereby syllaba a syllable profertur is pronounced (or uttered) citra aspirationem without harsh breathing in pronunciation: ut as, Amo I love, onus a burthen.

Regula Prima the first Rule
Tonorum of Accents.

Dictio brevis a short word monosyllaba being of one syllable aut longa or a long one positione by position, acuitur is made acute: ut as, mél honey, fél gall, párs part, páx peace. Longa naturâ a long word by nature circumflectitur is made circumflex (or circumflexed:) ut as, spès hope, flôs a flower, Sôl the Sun, thûs frankincense, rûs the country. In dissyllaba dictio ne in a word of two Syllables, si if prior the former fuerit longa shall be long naturâ by nature, posterior the latter brevis

brevis short, prior the former circumflexitur is circumflexed: ut *as*, Lūna the Moon, mūsa a song. Acuitur it is made acute [or lifted up] in cæteris in other words: ut *as*, cītus quick [or swift] lātūs broad, sōlers subtile [or cunning.] Si if dictio polysyllabā a word of many Syllables habet hāth penultimam the last Syllable saving one longam long, acuit eandem it maketh the same acute [or lifts it up:] ut *as*, libētas liberty, penātes Heathenishs household Gods. Sin but if habet it hāth penultimam the last Syllable saving one brēvem short, acuit ante penultimam it maketh the Syllable before the last save one acute [or lifts it up:] ut *as*, Dōminus a Lord, Pōntifex an Archibishop or Prelate. Composita verbs compounded à of facio the word facio to do excipiuntur are excepted: ut *as*, benefac̄tis thou doſt well, malef̄c̄tis thou doſt evil, caleſſit it maketh hot, frigefac̄t it maketh cold. At si but if penultima [underſtand the word Syllaba syllable] the last Syllable save one fuerit longa shall be long naturā by nature, & and ultima the last Syllable brevis short, penulti-

ma the last Syllable save one circumflexitur is circumflexed: tit *as*, Romānus a Roman, amātor a lover. Composita the compound words à of his thou art made or done & and fit he is made or done acount do lift up ultimam the last Syllable: ut *as*, maleſit it is ill done, caleſit it is made hot, benefit it is well done, ſatisſit it is ſatisfied. Quia because hodie at this time [or in this age] propter imperitiam for the unſkilfulness hominum of men circumflexus the circumflex accent vix discernitur is scarcely discerned (or distinctly known) ab acuto from the acute accent prolatione in pronuaciation, Grammatici Grammatirians confuderunt have moved without all order (or have used promiscuously or in common) circumflexum the circumflex accent cum acuto with the acute accent (that is to say, in respect of the tone or sound, otherwise they are not used promiscuously.) Sunt there are quinque five things quæ which perturbant do very much trouble regulæ tonorum the Rules of the Accents. Differentia the difference tranſponit tranſpoſeth (or re- movet by

Prosdodia contrued.

moveth) tonum *the* [tone or] accent: ut *as*, una together, adverbium *an* adverb, acuit ultimam makes the last Syllable acute [or lifts it up] n̄e videatur that it may not seem esse to be nomen a noun. Sic *so eō* *thither*, *aliō* to another place, *aliquō* to some whither, continuō by and by [forth-with] sedulō diligētly, porrō moreover, fortē by chance, quā which way, aliquā by some way, nequā left any way, illō thither, falso falsely, cito quickly, setē almost, planē manifestly, [or plainly] & alia and others id genus of that kind: puta the word putā pro *for* sicut *as*, ponē pro *for* post afterwards, corām in presence, circūm on every part, aliās elsewhere or otherwise, palām openly, ergō this word ergō therefore coniunctio a conjunction, sed but ergō pro *for* causa a cause circumflectitur is circumflexed: ut *as*, Venimus we came illius ergō *for* his sake [or cause.] Initur therefore hæc omnia all these sicut Graeca acutitona like *as* Greek words of an acute sound [or accent] quidem indeed acutur are scunded acute [or are lifted up] in fine sententia rum in the end of Sentences,

verō but in consequentia [verba] among words following [them] gravantur they are [scunded or] made grav tones [or pressed down]. Sic so-causā differentiæ [for the cause of difference] or *so difference sake*, antepenultima the last Syllable save two suspenditur is lifted up in hi in these. Déinde afterwards prōinde therefore, pē inde evenas, aliquando sometimes, nē quando left at any time, hūc usque and hitherto, along far off, délonge from afar déinceps afterwards, dūntaxe only, deorsūm afterwards, quā propter wherefore, quinim but that more is, enimver forsooth, propémodum almoſ [in a manner,] admodum verū much [yea] affabre work man like [cunningly] intēr loci in the mean while, nihil minus yet nevertheless, paulo minus a little less, [Somewha] less, cum when non sunt they are not orationes diversæ diversæ speeches, uti sunt as a Pube tenuis up to the middle crurum tenuis up to the shanks enim for non sunt composit they are not compounded word velut *as*, hactenus [thus far hitherto, quatenus how far *so far as*,] & and reliqua in

Prosodia construed.

nest ejus generis of that kind [or sort:] Transpositio transposition [or removing of words] invertit tonum [turns or] changeth the [tone or] accent, id quod *that which* venit *comes usu in use in* præpositionibus *among preposi-* tions, quæ *which* postposita being set after gravantur are made grave tones: ut *as*, Transtra per through the seats & *and* remos oars or rowers. Imperium *the rule [or govern-* ment] is *te penes in the power* of *thee*. Attractio *attraction* [or drawing together] mutat tonum *changeth the accent*, cum *when* conjunctio inclinativa *an enclitical conjunction* (or a conjunction that gives his accent to the last syllable of the word before him) sequitur *followeth* post vocabulum aliquod *after any word*: ut *as*, *que and for both*, *ne whether, ve or, (or ei-* ther.) *Enim for haæ particulaæ* *these particles attrahunt* *do draw accentum the accent* (or tone) syllabæ præcedenti *to the Syllable before going*, *que and acuunt eam do make* *this Syllable acute (or lift it* up:) ut *as*, Liminæque *both* *the thresholds [by Synecdoche* *the Temple] que and laurus*

the laurels Dei of (the feigned God) Apollo: (It may be construed,) Que *be h* lumin: the lights laurusque and the laurels Dei of Gol: Sic *so*, dum, sis, nam, parelca, are things added. Autem *but* ubi *where* est *there is* manifesta *compositio a manifest compo-* sition, tonus *the accent* non variatur *is not varied*: ut *a*, Dénique finally, *tique veri-* ly, itaque *therefore*, *undique* *on every side*, hiccine *is ius* he? & *and* hujusmodi *of the* like sort. Tamen notwithstanding ubique servat keepeth tonum *the accent* *fui* temporis *of his time & and* also *ubivis*. Concilio *the* cutting [short] transfert conveys over tonum *the accent*, cum *when* dictiones *words* castrantur *are cut short* per Syncopen *by the figure Syncope*, aut *or* Apocopen *Apo-* cope: tunc enim *for then re-* tinent *they retain (or keep)* tonum *the accent* dictionis integræ *of the whole word*: ut *as*, Virgili, Valéri, Mer- cûri, pro instead of Virgili, Valeri, Mercurii. Sic al- so quædam nomina certain nouns & *and* pronomina pro- noun: synecopata *cut short* by Syncope circumflectunt ul- tioram

timam do circumflex the last Syllable: ut *as*, Arpinas one of Arpinum, Ravennas one of Ravenna, nostras of our Country or Sect, cujas of what Country or Sect, &c. and so forth. Sic likewise donec until à of *donicum*. Sic so huc bither, illuc thither, istuc thither, adhuc yet, bitherto, &c. and so forth, pro for hucce bither, illucce thither, &c. Et and composita compound words à of *dic*, *duc*, *fac*: ut *as*, *Benedic* bless thou, *reduc* bring (again ar) back again, *calefac* make hot or warm. Idioma the Idiom, hoc est that is, proprietas linguae the property of the tongue variat changeth tonum the accent, aded ut so that si if Graecæ dictiones Greek words veniant integræ ad nos do come wholly [or purely] to us servant tonum suum they keep their own accent: ut *as*, *Simbis* a river of Troy, *Periphas* a man's name in Virgil, acount penultimam they make the last syllable saving one acute (or lifted up:), at but facta Latina being made Latin words elevant antepenultimam they lift up their Syllables before the last saving two, quia because corripiunt they make short

penultimam the last Syllable saving one. Autem but quæ words which prorsus sunt are made altogether Latina Latin words servant quoque do keep also tonum Latinum the Latin accent: ut *as*, *Geórgica*, *Bucólica*, antepenultimam acutam the last Syllable saving two being acute, licet although apud Graecos among the Greeks habeant they have tonum the accent in ultima on the last Syllable: Sic & so also *comoedia*, *tragedia*, *sóphia*, *symphónia*, recipiunt receive or have tonum the accent in antepenultimam in the last Syllable saving two, licet although they have it in penultimam on the last Syllable saving one in suâ linguâ in their own tongue. Porro moreover, si if tonus proprius the proper accent vocis peregrinæ of a strange word ignoretur be unknown, tutissimum fuerit it shall be a most safe thing enunciare illam to pronounce that word *juxta Latinum accentum according to the Latin accent*. Syllabæ communes common Syllables in prosa or ratione in prose, or words not composed in metre, semper corripiuntur are always mad

short: ut as, celebris famous, cathedra a seat or chair, me- dioeris indifferent or mean.

Hactenus h̄iberto do to- nis of the accents & and spiritibus breathings in pro- nunciation, deinceps hence- forth (or from henceforth) ad- jiciemus we will add pauca a few things de tempore sylla- barum concerning the time of Syllables, & ratione and the form carminis of a verse. Tempus the time est is men- sura the measure syllabæ pro- nunciandæ of a Syllable to be pronounced (or of pronouncing a Syllable.) Syllaba brevis a short Syllable est is unius temporis of one time, verò but longa a long Syllable du- orum is of two times. Tempus breve a short time nota- tur is noted sic thus (or after this fashion) [˘], autem but longum a long time sic thus [-]: ut as for example, terræ the earth. Pēdes feet sunt are made ex syllabis disposi- tis of Syllables disposed justo ordine in a fast or right order. Autem s̄bur pes a foot est is constitutio the setting [or pla- cing] together duarum sylla- barum of two Syllables, vel or

plurimarum of more ex certâ obseruatione according to the certain obseruation temporum of the times or measures of the Syllables. Alii pedum some of the feet disyllabi are of two syllables, alii others trisyllabi are of three syllables. Autem but non multum attinet it doth not much apper- tain ad hoc nostrum institu- tum to this our purpose [or instruction] differere to rea- son de tetrasyllabis concerning feet of four Syllables. Dis- syllabi feet of two Syllables sunt are Spondæus, ut as for example, - - virtus virtue: Pyrrhichius, ut as, ˘ ˘ Deus God: Trochæus, ut as, ˘ Panis Bread: Iambus, ut as, ˘ - amans loving. Trisyl- labi feet of three Syllables sunt octo are eight: Molossus, ut as, - - - Magnates Noble Men or States: Tribrachus, ut as, ˘ ˘ ˘ Dominus a Lord: Dactylus, ut as, - ˘ ˘ scri- bere to write: Anapæstus, ut as, ˘ ˘ - pietas Godliness: Bacchius, ut as, ˘ - - honestas honesty: Antibacchius, ut as, - - ˘ audire to hear: Amphimacer, ut as, - ˘ - charitas charity: Amphibrachus, ut as, ˘ - ˘ venire to come. Porro moreover, pe-

des feet concinnati trimmed (or well composed) justo numero in a just or lawful number atque ordine and order constituant carmen compose or make a verse. *Enim* for carmen a verse est is oratio a speech constricta bound justo atque legitimo numero to a just and lawful number pedum of feet. Imprimis first of all composituro carmen be that is to compose a verse discendum est must learn metiri ipsum to measure it rite truly (or well) pedibus by the feet, quam which vocant they call scansionem scanning. Autem and scansio scanning est is legitima commensuratio a lawful measuring together [or measuring] carminis of a verse in singulos pedes in every one (or each one) of the feet. Synalcepha, Eclipsis, Synæfis, Diæfis, &c and Cæsura, accidente happen scansioni to scanning (or lawful measuring of verses by the feet.) Synalcepha est is quædam elisio a certain striking out vocalis of a vowel ante alteram before another in diversis dictiōibus in diversis words: ut as, Craftina vit' to mor-

row's life est is nimis sera late, viv' live hodie to day. Autem and sit it is made interdum sometimes in his dictiōibus in these words: ut as, Dii heathenish Gods, Dijs to (from, by, or with) these Gods, iidem the same, deinde afterwards, deinceps afterwards (or furthermore,) semianimis half dead, semi-homo half a man semiustus half burnt deest he [or it] is wanting, deero I shall be wanting, deerit be (or it) shall be wanting & similia and such like words. At but heu & and ô nunquam intercipiantur are never taken away. Eclipsis est is quoties as often as in the letter m cum sua vocali with his vowel diximitur is taken away, proximâ dictione the next word exorsâ beginning [or when the next word beginneth] à vocali with a vowel: ut as, Monstr' horrend' inform' ingens, cui lumen ademptum: pro for monstrum horrendum, &c. and so forth: O ingens horrendum informe monstrum, O huge, horrible deformed [or ill favoured] Monster cui fram ubum lumen ademptum his eye was taken [or

[or
Syr
the
toge
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ria
[or
Syl
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sub
stan
foor
ut
mu
lit
fro
tia

[or whose eyes were put out.]
 Synæresis est, is contraction
 the contraction [or drawing
 together] duarum syllabarum
 of two syllables in unum into
 one : ut as, Seu or alvea-
 ria the bives texta fuerint
 have been [or were] framed
 lento vimine with a soft [or
 tender] twig : pro for alvea-
 ria. Diæresis est, is ubi when
 [or where] duæ syllabæ two
 Syllables sunt are made ex u-
 nâ disjectâ of one Syllable cut
 asunder [or parted :] ut as,
 Debuerant they ought evo-
 lauisse, to have un-wound suos
 suos their spindles : pro for
 evoluisse. Cæsura est, is
 cum when post pedem absolute
 lutum after a perfect foot syllaba
 brevis a short Syllable
 extenditur is made long in
 fine dictionis in the end of a
 word. Species Cæsurae the
 kinds of Cæsura sunt are Tri-
 emimeris a Trimer [as
 though you should say, The di-
 vision or the half of three feet]
 subaudi understand thou con-
 stans consisting ex pede of a
 foot & and syllabâ a Syllable :
 ut as, Inhians pectoribus be-
 much covering the breast consu-
 lit takes council [divination]
 from exta the entrails spiran-
 tia yet living. Penthemime-

ris a Penthemimer ex duo-
 bus pedibus [consists] of two
 feet & syllabâ and a Syllable :
 ut as, Amor love vincit over-
 comes omnia all things &
 nos cedamus and let us yield
 [or give place] amori to love.
 Hepthemimeris an Hepthemimer
 ex tribus pedibus of three
 feet & syllabâ and a Syllable :
 ut as, Ostentans boasting of
 artem his skill [or cunning]
 que and pariter also [or like-
 wise] arcum sonantem his
 sounding bow. Enneæmimeris
 an Enneemimer constat con-
 sister ex quatuor pedibus of
 four feet & syllabâ and a
 Syllable : ut as, Ille he fultus
 having borne up latus niveum
 his syde white like snow molli
 hyacintho with soft crowf-
 toes, [being a purple coloured
 flower.]

De generibus concerning the
 kinds Corminum of Ver-
 ses.

Genera Carminum the
 kinds of verses de qui-
 bus concerning which decre-
 vimus we have determined
 [or purposed] tractare potis-
 simum to treat of principally

hally hoc loco in this place sunt are Heroicum the Heroic verse, wherein the deeds done by Noblemen are set down with Praise: Elegiacum the Elegiack verse, wherein lamentable matters are set forth: Asclepiadæum the Asclepiade, [or the verses whereof Asclepiades was the first Author:] Sapphicum the Sappbick: Phaleucium the Phaleucick [or the Verses whereof Phaleucus was the first Author:] Iambicum the Iambick verse. Carmen Heroicum an Heroick verse quod idem which same verse dicitur Hexametrum is called an Hexameter, quidem constat indeed consisteth sex pedibus of six feet numero in number, verò but duobus of two feet genere in kind, dactylo a dactyl & spondæo and a spondee. Quintus locus the fifth place vendicat claims peculiariter properly dactylum a dactyl sibi to itself, sextus the sixth place claims spondæum a spondee: Reliqui the rest hunc vel illum this foot or that, prout volumus even as we will: ut as, Tityre O Tityrus, tu thou, recubans lying at first sub tegmine under the covering patulæ fagi of a

broad or widz spreading beech tree. Spondæus a spondee reperitur aliquando is found sometimes etiam in quinto loco even in the fifth place: ut as, Chara soboles O dear Off-spring Deum of the Gods, magnum incrementum the great increase Jovis of Jupiter. Ultima syllaba the last Syllable cuiusque versus of every verse habetur communis is accounted common. Carmen Elegiacum an Elegiack verse quod & which also habet has no men the name Pentametria Pentameter, constat consisteth è duplii Penthemimeri of a double Penthemimer, quarum of which prior the former comprehendit comprehends or contains duos pedes two feet dactylicos being dactyls, spondæicos spondees, vel or alterutrius either of them, cum syllabâ longâ with a long Syllable: altera etiam also the other [Penthemimer] contains duos pedes two feet, sed but omnino dactylicos always [or altogether] dactyls item also [or likewise] cum syllabâ longâ with a long Syllable: ut as, Amor love est his has a thing ple-

na full solliciti timoris of
chensive or fearful care. Car-
men Asclepiadæum an Ascle-
piade verse constat consists
e Penthemimeri of a Penthe-
mimer: hoc est, that is to
say, spondæo of a spondee, &
and dactylo a dactyl, & and
syllabâ longâ a long syllable,
& and deinde moreover duo-
bus dactylis of two dactyls:
ut as, Mæcenas O noble Mæ-
cenas edite descended atavis
Regibus of ancient or noble
Kings [thus Bond;] atavis
Regibus, id est that is, an-
tiquis regibus atavis [after
Cooper and Rider] are the
Great Grandfathers Grandfa-
thers, but it may be interpreted,
as Bond hath it, by a Metonymy
of the subject for the adjunct:
for Great Grandfathers Grand-
fathers are the subject. Car-
men Sappicum a Sappick
verse constat consists ex tro-
chæo of a trochee, spondæo
a spondee, dactylo a dactyl,
& and demum at last duo-
bus trochæis of two trochees:
ut as, Jam now Pater, id est
Jupiter misit Jupiter hath sent
[for so heathenish men believ-
ed] satis nivis snow enough
atque and diræ [subaudi
grandinis understand thou the
word grandinis] terrible or
horrible Hail terris in our
Land [or Country.] Tamen
notwithstanding in hoc ge-
nere carminis in this kind of
verse Adonictum additur an
Adonick is added post tres
versus after three verses,
quod which constat consists
ex dactylo & spondæo of a
dactyl and a spondee: ut as,
Fusce O Fuscus, integer a man
uncorrupt vitæ of life que and
purus pure sceleris of wicked-
ness, non eget needs not jacu-
lis the darts, nec arcu nor the
bow Mauri of the Moor, nec
neither pharetrâ his quiver
gravidâ full venenatis sagit-
tis of poisoned arrows. Carmen
Phaleucium the kind of verse
whereof Phaleucus was the
first Author, sive or Hendeca-
syllabum a verse of eleven
Syllables, constat consists ex
spondæo of a spondee, dactylo
a dactyl, & and tandem at the
last tribus trochæis of three
trochees: ut as, Pavehs Mabi-
li O trembling or fearful Mabi-
lius [or Mabil,] quoque dif-
fugias whithersoever thou canst
fly away: non poteris latere
thou shalt not be able to lie hid
from nostrum nasum our face
[by Synecdoche] or fight [by
Metalepsis.] Legitimus versus
Iambicus a lawful Iambick
verse

alius of another semper longa it be always long. Etiam also genitivi & dativi the genitive and dative cases quintæ declinationis of the fifth declension ſunt excipiendi are to be excepted ubi e where the letter e inter geminum i between the double i fit longa is made long: ut as, faciei of a face, alioqui otherwife non not (that is, it is not made long:) ut as, rei of a thing, ſper of hope, fideli of faith. Etiam also ſi the Syllable ſi in ſio in the verb ſio to be made or done eſt longa is long, niſi except e & r the letters e and r ſequuntur do follow ſimul together: ut as, Fierem I might be made or done, Fieri to be made or done. Sic ſo octo mariti the eight husbands fiunt are made up in number [or accounts,] for then they might not be married to any more than eight Husbands. Quod rwhat non putes may you not think poſſe fieri can be done. Ohe interjectio the interjection Ohe, ſignifying ho, ho, a voice of ſhunning habet bath priorum ſyllabam the former ſyllable ancipitem doubtful (or double, that is, both long and ſhort.) Vocalis a vowel an-

te alteram before another in Græcis dictionibus in Greek words, ſubinde every now and then fit longa is made long: ut as, Pierides O mafes, dicite ſay you [or tell you.] Respice Lærtem look back unto [or regard] Laertes, who was the Father of Ulyſſes. Et also in poſſeffivis in poſſeffives: ut as, Æneæ nutrix Æneas's nurse, Rhodopeiūs Orpheus Orpheus of Rhodope [a mountain in Thracia.]

Omnis diphthongus every diphthong apud Latinos among the Latinists, eſt is longa long: ut as, Aurum Gold, neuter neither the one nor the other, muſæ of a ſong: niſi except vocali ſequente a vowel following [or when a vowel followeth:] ut as, præire to go before, præuultus burned in the fore, art [or burned in the point,] præamplus very large.

Derivativa Derivatives or words derived of others, ſor- tiuntur are allotted (or as- ſigned) eandem quantitatem the ſame quantity cum pri- mitivis with their pri- mitives: ut as, amator a lover, amicus a friend, amabi- bilis

bilis amiable (or to be beloved) primâ syllabâ the first Syllable brevi being short ab amo of the verb amo to love. Tamen notwithstanding pauca excipiuntur a few derivatives are excepted, quæ which deducta being derived à brevibus of short primitives producunt to make long primam the first Syllable. Cujus generis of which kind sunt are, Vox vōcis a voice [or word] à vōco of the verb vōco to call: Lex lēgis a law à of lēgo to read: Rex rēgis a King à of rēgo to rule [or govern] Sēdes a seat & and Sēdile a bench (or stool) à of sēdeo the verb sēdeo to sit: jumentum a drawing beast to draw burthens à jūvo of the verb jūvo to help: Fōmes chips (or any matter which is easily set on fire) & and Fōmentum a plaster to mitigate pain à of fōveo to cherish: jucundus pleasant à of jūvo to help: jūnior younger à of jūvenis a young man or woman: mōbilis to be moved (or moveable) à of mōveo to move: hūmanus gentle (or courteous) ab hōmo derived from hōmo a man or woman: vōmer a ploughshare à of

vōmo to cast up: pēdor the stink of the feet, à of pēde a foot. Et contrâ and contrariwise sunt there are (subaudi verba understand the word verba words) quæ deducta which being derivata à longis of long primitives corripiuntur are made short, qualia sunt of which sort are, Dux dūcis a Captain (or Leader) à of dūco to lead: dīcax a jester (or scoffer,) maledicus one that useth railing, & also multa many words id genus of that kind (or sort) à of dīco to say (or speak:) Fides faith à of Fīo to be made or done: arena sand, ārista the beard of a corn-ear, ab āreō derived from (or of) āreō to be dry: pōfūr I have put (or set) à of pōno to put: gēnū I have begotten à of gigno to beget: frāgor the noise made with the fall of any thing, & and frāgilis brittle (or frail) à of frango the verb frango to break: Nōto nōtas to mark, à of nōtu to be known: Nāto, as, to shoot out under the earth, à of nātu to be grown or sprung up: Disertus eloquent à of dissēro to dispute: Sōpor a dead (or sound) sleep à of Sōpōr

Sepio to bring asleep. Et also nonnulla alia some others ex utroque genere of both kinds, quæ which relinquuntur are left obseruanda to be obseruued studiosis of the studious inter lēgendūm while they are reading.

Composita compound words sequuntur to follow quantitate in the quantity simplicium of their simple words: ut as, potens mighty, impotens impotent or weak: Sōlor to delight, consōlor to comfort: lēgo, as, to read, perlēgo to read through: lēgo, as, to send as an Ambassador, allēgo to accuse by Messengers. Tamen notwithstanding hæc brevia these short words enata being derived à longis of long words excipiuntur are excepted: ut as, innūba unmarried, probūba a bride-maid, à nūbo derived of nūbo to be married: dejēro to swear with a great Oath, pejēro to forswear, à of jūro to fwoar. Ex præpositionibus of the prepositions hæc these ubique producuntur are every where made long; A, de, præ, se, è, nisi except vocali sequente a vowel fal-

lowing [or when a vowel doth follow:] ut as, Unda the water dēhiscens dividing itself with its (or his) own proper motion: sudibusve præustis or that kind of Country Spears being burned at the end. Quoque also Pro ibis *Preposition Pro, est is longa long, præterquam saving only in astis in these: Pröcella a great storm or tempest on the sea, pröfugus a fugitive or wanderer, prötervus saucy, froward, pronepos an nephew's son, pröpago a lineage (or stock), pro for stirpe a descent of the flock, pröfanus wicked (or unruly,) pröfiteor to profit, pröfundus deep (high,) pröficior to proceed, pröfari to prophesy, pröpero to make haste, pröfugio to fly fast away, pröfecto the thing proceeding (or one departed) [but with o grave signifieth truly.] Procurro to run before, profundo to pour out largely, propello to drive away (afar off) (or to drive forth,) propulso to drive away, pröpago, as, to cause to spread a broad, habent have priorem syllabam the first Syllable anticipitem doubtful. Prophetæ a Prophet &c and pröpino to drink to sunt are Græca Greek words,*

words, (ſubaudi understand thou ſcripta the word ſcripta written) per o parvum with little o (which they call ou- neōys) & and proinde therefore habent they have primam the first Syllable brevem ſhort. Etiam alſo di the Syllable di producitur is made long, niſi except in dīrimo in the word dīrimo to break off, & and dīſertus eloquent. Reliquæ præpositiones the rest of the prepositions corripiuntur are made ſhort, ſi if Positio position ſinat do ſuffer. Cu- juſmodi ſunt of which ſort are ad to, ob for, ab from, ſub under, re in composition, in in, &c. and ſo forth.

Omne præteritum every preterperfect tense diſyllabum of two Syllables habet bath priorem the former Syllable longam long: ut aſ, lēgi I have read, ēmi I have bought. Tamen notwithstanding exci- pias except fidi I have cleav- ed à of findo to cleave, bibi I drank, dēdi I gave, ſcidi I have cut, ſtēti I ſtood, tūli I have born or ſuffered.

Geminantia words doubling primam the first Syllable præ- teriti of the preterperfect tense

itidem in like manner ha- bēnt have primam the first Syllable brevem ſhort: ut aſ, pēpendi I have weighed, tē- tendi I have ſtretched, tōton- di I have ſheared, mōmo di I have bitten, pēpedi I brā- wind back-ward, tūtudi I have knocked, fēſelli I have deceiv- ed, tētigi I have touched, pū- pugi I have pricked, dīdici I have learned, cēcidi I have fallen à of cado to fall, cēcidi I have beaten (or cut) à of- cado to beat (or ent.) Quin & moreo ver ſupinum diſylla- bum a ſupine of two Syllables quoque! keſiſe producit pri- maria makes the former Sy- llable long: ut ſi, mōtum to moze, lātum to bear or ſuffer, lōtum to wash, crētum to perceive. Excipe except ibi- quitum to may or can, lītum to daſub (or ſmeer) over, itum to go, rūtum to rufb, rātum to ſuppoſe, dātum to giue, ſātum to ſow. Et alſo cītum à of cīo, es, to trouble, (of the ſecond Conjugation:) nam for as touching cītum to trouble à cīo, cīs, of cīo, cīs, quartæ of the fourth con- jugation, habet it bath pri- maria the former Syllable lon- gam long.

Verò also quantitas the quantity quarum syllabarum of what Syllables non cedit doth not happen [or come] sub predictas rationes under the aforesaid Rules, petenda est it is to be sought [or fetched] à usu from the use, exemplo: be example, atque and autho- ritate the authority poëtarum of Poets, certissima regula be- ing the most certain rule om- nium of all. Ergo therefore, diseant pueri let boys learn obseruare to observe [or mark diligently] communes quanti- tates the common quantities pri- marum syllabarum of the first Syllables ex Poëtis out of Po- ets: Cujus sortis of what num- ber [or sort] sunt are, Britannus a Man of Britain, Bithynus a Man of Bithynia, Cacus a gi- ant's name, Corcyra the name of an Island [or isle,] Grathys the name of two rivers, one in Greece, the other in Calabria, Pachynus a mountain in Sicily, Palatium a Prince's or Em- peror's Court or Palace. Pélion a hill in Thessaly, Critieus be that judgeth men's writings, Curetes spearmen, Diana Ju- piter's Daughter (or heathenish Goddess,) Fidenea & Town of the Sabines in Italy, Gradivus the name of Mars, hinaulus

a little mule, Pyrene the name of a fountain, rubigo rust, Rutinus the name of divers Romans. Hymen a Song sung at a wedding. Italus a Man of Italy, liquor moisture (or liquor,) liquidus moist, Lycas ingendered of a wolf and a dog, Orion Neptune's Son, rudo to bray like an ass, Sichæus Di- do's husband, Sicanus a Man of Sicily, & sircilia and the like words.

MEDIÆ syllibæ mid- de Syllables possunt cegnoscimay be known partim partly eadē ratione by the same way (or mean) quā by which primæ the first Sylla- bles (may be known,) etiam also partim partly ex incre- mentis from or by the increases (or increasing) genitivi of the genitive case, atque and ana- logiā from the proportion con- jugationis of the conjugation. Arbitramur dictum we think (or judge) it to have been spo- ken abunde abundantly sup- before in Generibus Nomi- num in the genders of noun- de incrementis concerning the increasing genitivi of the ge- nitive case nominum poly- syllaborum of nouns of many Syllables, unde from whence! cebi

cebit it shall be lawful petere
to seek [or fetch direction] si
quid hæsitaveris if you shall
doubt any thing de hac re con-
cerning this matter. Frequens
lectio the often reading & and
observatio the diligent obser-
vation optimorum poëtarum
of the best poets facile suppe-
ditabunt will easily furnish us
with cætera the residue. Pueri
didicerunt boys have learned
analogiam conjugationis the
proportion of the conjugation
ex imbibitis rudimentis from
the first principles [or instruc-
tions [conceived or] under-
stood,] nempe that is to wit
a the letter a, indicem a sign
[or token] primæ conjugatio-
nis of the first conjugation
esse to be longum long natura
by nature, præterquam in do-
saving only in the verb do to
give, & and ejus compositis
in the compounds of that verb
[or to the compounds] quan-
do when sunt they are hujus
conjugationis of this conjuga-
tion: ut as, Damus we give,
circumdamus we compass a-
bout, dabis thou shalt give,
circumdabis thou shalt compass
about: dare to give, circum-
dare to compass about. Præ-
terea furthermore, animad-
vertant let them mark di-

ligently syllabas rimis & ritis
the Syllables rimis and ritis
ubique habendas every where
to be taken [or accounted]
pro brevibus for short in pre-
terito perfecto in the pre-
perfect tense modi subjunctivi
of the subjunctive mood, au-
tem but debere that they ought
esse to be longa long in futu
in the future tense in pro-
oratione in prose, [or that
which is not metre;] vero ut
reperi indifferentes that they
are to be found indifferently in
carmine in verse; quemadmo-
dum even as Aldus the Gram-
marian Aldus contendit af-
firms [or proves:] ut as, pre-
terito in the preterperfect tense
amaverimus when we have
loved, amaveritis when ye have
loved: Futuro in the fu-
ture tense amaverimus when
we shall or will love, amaveritis when ye shall or will
love. Et also est there is a
time ubi when media syllabe
the middle syllables variant de-
vary apud poetas among the
poets: ut as, in his in these
quas which subjunxitus we
have set under: Connubium
wedlock, sicedda a great snap-
per, Malea u. Promontory in
Laconia, Pharsalia a Coun-
try of Thessaly, Baraves a

Man of Holland, Sydonius in
Man of Sydon, &c and similia
the like words.

Latina Adjectiva Latin Adjectives in inus ending in inus, producunt penultimam do make long the last Syllable save one: ut as, clandestinus secret, mediusinus a slave, parietinus of a decaying wall, matutinus belonging to the morning, vespertinus belonging to the evening, recentinus sudden. Præter except hæc sequentia these adjectives following, diutinus long continuing, crastinus appertaining to to-morrow; priatinus ancient, perendinus belonging to the next day after to-morrow [or of the third day after] hornotinus of a year old, ferotinus that is in the evening, oleaginus of an olive-tree, faginus of a beech-tree, cedrinus of a cedar-tree, carhasinus of fine Linen. Et and reliqua materialia the residue of the nouns signifying matter, sive or in inus words ending in inus, formata formed à nominibus metallorum of the names of metals, qualia sicut of what sort are permulta very many deducit derived à grecis vocibus in vocis of Greek voces in vocis: ut as,

Crystallinus of Crystal, myrrinus of myrrhe, hyacinthinus of a jacinth Stone, adamantinus of an Adamant, or Adamantine, &c. and so forth. Usus use, & and observatio diligent marking Poëtarum of the Poets felicitis docbit quill more happily teach cætera the other words (or the rest) quam than ullæ regulæ any rules Grammaticorum of Grammarians, quas which solent they are wont tradere to teach de quantitate concerning the quantity mediariam syllabarum of middle syllables, aut either sine ullo modo without any measure aut sine or end. Quare wherefore illis prætermisst these being passed over, jam accingamur let us now prepare ourselves ad aperiendas quantitates to open (or declare) the quantities ultimarum syllabarum of the last Syllables.

Quanquam althoough ultimæ syllabæ the last Syllables aut either æquant do match, aut etiam superant or do moreover exceed numerum ipsum the very number literarum of letters, tamen notwithstanding non pigebit it shall not irk us etiam alia percurrere illas to run them

over ordine in order. Primum
first of all à finita words ending
in a producuntur are
made long: ut as, amā love
thou, contrā against, ergā to-
wards. Excipias thou mayest
except putā that is to say, itā
so, quia because. Item also
nominativos the nominative
cases & and omnes casus all the
cases in a ending in a, i cuius-
cunque generis of whatsoever
gender, numeri number, aut
or declinationis declination, sue-
cūt they shall be, præter vo-
cativos except the voca-
tive cases, in a ending in a
a Græcis of the Greeks Nounis
in as ending in as: ut as, à
Aeneā, O Aeneas, ô Thomā
O Thomas; & also ablativum
the ablative case prime decli-
nationis of the first Declension:
ut as, ab hac musa from this
song. Numeralia Words of
Number in ginta ending in ginta,
habent have finalem the
Syllable at the end communem
common [that is to say; both
long and short,] sed but fre-
quentius more often longam
long: ut as, trintā thirty,
quadragintā forty. Desinen-
tia Words ending in b, d, t,
brevia sunt are short: ut as,
ab from, ad to, caput an-
head. Desinentia in c Words

ending in the letter c, produ-
cuntur are made long: ut as,
āc and, sic so, & and adverbii
um hic the adverb hic here.
Sed but tria in c three words
ending in c semper contra-
huntur are always contracted:
ut as, lāc milk, nēc neither,
donēc until. Duo duo words
sunt communia are common,
fac do thou & and pronomē
hic the pronoun hic signifying
this or that; & and neutrūm
hoc the neuter hoc this or that,
modò so that non sit it be not
ablativī casus of the ablative
case. E finita words ending in e
brevia sunt are short: ut as,
mare the sea, penē almost, legē
read thou, scribē write thou.
Omnes voces all words quintæ
inflectionis of the fifth declen-
sion in e ending in e, sunt ex-
cipienda are to be excepted:
ut as, diē in the day, fidē the
ablative case of fides faith,
unā together cum adverbii
with the adverbs enatis inde
sprung from thence (or derived
of them:) ut as, hodiē to-day,
quotidiē daily, pridiē the day
before, postridiē the day after,
qua-rē for what cause [or
wherfore,] qua-de-rē wher-
fore, ea-rē for that cause [or
therefore,] & and siqua sunt
similia if there be any like
them.

item. Et item and also secundæ personæ singulares the second persons singular secundæ conjugationis of the second conjugation imperativorum of the imperative mood activorum of verbs active; ut *as*, Docē teach thou, movē move thou, manē tarry thou, cavē take thou heed. Etiam also Monosyllaba in e Words of one Syllable in e producuntur are made long: ut *as*, mē me, tē thee, cē a syllable added to words, ut *as* hisce: præter except quē and [or both] nē whether, vē or (either,) conjunctiones encliticæ the conjunctions enclitical. Quin & yea and that more is [or moreover] quoque also adverbia adverb's in e ending in e deducta derived ab adjectivis of adjectives, habent have e the letter e longum long; ut *as*, pulchrē goodly [beautifully,] docē learnedly, yaldē pro for validē rightily. Quibus unto which fermē & and ferē the adverbs fermē and ferē signifying almost accedunt are added. Tamen notwithstanding bene well & and male illi. Unde in corripiuntur are made short alway [or altogether.] Post emō last of all [finally] quæ words which

scribuntur are written per-
with the Greek letter n à Græ-
cis of the Greeks, producun-
tut are made long naturā by
nature, cuiuscumque casus of
whatsoever case, generis gen-
der, aut or numeri number tue-
rint they shall be: ut *as*, Lethē
a river of Hell [feigned by the
poets as causing forgetfulness.]
Anchisē the father of Aeneas,
cetē pl. num. n. g. cetē im-
mania great whales, Tempē
a fair hill in Thessaly. Iñiā
words ending in i longa sunt
are long: ut *as*, Domini of a
Lord, magistrī of a master, a-
mari to be loved, doceri to be
taught. Præter except mihi
to me, tibi to thee, sibi to him-
self, [or themselves] ubi where
[or when] ibi there, quæ which
sunt are communia common.
Verò but nisi except & and
quasi as it were corripiuntur
are made short: cuius sortis
of which sort (or manner) eti-
am also sunt are dativi & vo-
cativi the dative and vocative
cases Græcorum of the Greeks,
quorum genitivus singularis
whose genitive case singular
exit in os endeth in os breve
being short: ut *as* huic Pal-
ladi to Minerva (the feigned
Goddess of wisdom.) Phyllidio
Phyllis (Lycurgus's daughter.)

Mi-

Minoidi to Minis (the daughter of Minos King of Crete;) vocativo in the vocative case
ō Amarylli O Amaryllis, ō Alexi O Alexis, ō Daphni O Daphnis. L finita words ending in l corripiuntur are made short: ut as, Animāl a living creature (that hath life and sense,) Annibāl a Carthaginian Captain, mēl boney, pugil a champion, sāl salt, consūl a Consul. Preter nō except the word nōl contrarium a contrasted word à of nihil [signifying] nothing & and Sōl the Sun. Et also Hebræa quædam certain Hebrew words in l ending in l: ut as, Michaēl a name of Christ, [signifying who like God?] [when men are so named, there is another meaning of the word,] Gabrīl the name of an Angel, Raphaēl the name of an Angel, Daniēl the name of a Prophet. N finita words ending in n producuntur are made long: ut as, Pæan the name of Apollo, Hymēn the feigned God of marriage, quin but [or but then] Xenophōn the name of a man so called, nōn so [or not] dæmōn a devil. Excipe except thou forsān peradventure, forsān peraduentur, ān whe-

ther, tamēn notwithstanding; attamēn but yet (or notwithstanding) veruntamēn nevertheless. Et also in the preposition in corripitur is made short eum compositis with his compounds: ut as, Exīm from henceforth [or afterwards] subīn every now and then, deīn afterward, proīn sherefore. Et also illæ voces these words accedunt his are added to these, quæ which castrantur are cut off per Apocope: ut as, mēn what me? vidēn' doſt thou not ſee? audīn' doſt thou not bear? nemōn' is there no body? Item also nomina in en nouns ending in en, quorum genitivus whose genitive case habet īnis correptum hath īnis made short: ut as, carmēn a verſe (or ſong) crimēn a fault, pedēn a comb, tibicēn a player on the flute, make īnis in the genitive case. Etiam also Græca Greek words in on ending in on, per o paryum written with little o, cujuscunque eafis fuerint of whatsoever case they ſhall be: ut as, Iliōn the name of the City Troy, Pelion an hill in Thessaly, nominativo in the nominative case; Caucaſōn the name of a Mountain, Pylōa

Pylōn the name of a Town where Nestor was born, accusatiō in the accusative case. Etiam also quādam some nouns in in ending in in; ut as, Alēxin Alexis (the name of divers men.) In yn ending in yn: ut as, Ityn Itys (the Son of Tereus and Progne). Quoque also in an Words ending in an, à nominativis in a of nominative cases ending in a: ut as, nominativo in the nominative case Iphigenia Agamemnon's daughter; Egina, the daughter of Aēsopus, a certain King, accusatiō in the accusative case Iphigeniān, Aēginān. Nam in an and as-concerning words ending in an (Holyoke so construeth the word nam) à nominativis in as, of the nominative case ending in as, producuntur and made long: ut as, nominativo in the nominative case Aēneas a Nobleman of Troy, Marſyas the name of a famous Historiographer, accusatiō in the accusative case, Aēneān, Marſyān. O finita Words ending in o communia sunt are common: ut as, amo to love, Virgo a virgin; porro moreover; docendo in teaching, legendo in reading, evan-

do in going, & and aliæ voices other voices gerundii in do of gerunds in do (or other words being gerunds in do) but yet remember sha Adjectives like gerunds are only made long. Præter except obliquos in o, the oblique cases ending in o, which semper producuntur are always made long: ut as, huic Dominō to this Lord, (subaudi huic understand this word huic) servō to this servant. Ab hoc templō from this temple, (subaudi a's hoc understand these words ab hoc) dāmō from this loss. Et also adverbia adverbia derivata derived ab adjectivis of adjectives: ut as, tanto by so much, quantō by how much, liquidō clearly, falsō falsely, primō first and foremost, manifestō plainly and clearly, &c. and so forth. Præter except sed illud diligently, mutuō mutually, crebrō frequently (or often,) servō late in the evening, quæ which communia sunt are common: Cæteram but yet modō now of late, & and quomodō how, corripiuntur are made short semper always. Quoque also citō quickly, ut & as also, ambo both, duo two, ego I, atque also homo

homo a man or woman vix leguntur producta are scarcely read (made) long. Tamen yet monosyllaba in o words of one syllable in o producuntur are made long: ut as, dō to give, stō to stand, ut & as also ergo pro causa for a cause. Item also Græca Greek words per-
u written with w, (subaudi producuntur are made long) cuiuscunque casus of whatsoever case fuerint they shall be: ut as, hæc Sapphō this Sappho, (a famous Poetess,) hæc Dido this Dido, (the Daughter of Belus King of Tyre,) hujus Androgeō of this Androgeus (the Son of Minos King of Crete,) hujus Apollō of this Apollo, (the name of a man,) Hunc Athō this Atho, (a wonderful high-
bill in Thracia,) hunc Apollō this Apello, (for Apollōna, as Despauter writes of Απόλλων; as also Camden in his Greek Grammar, the name of the feigned heathenish God of wisdom.) R finita words ending in r, corripiuntur are made short: ut as, Cæsar the surname of the Julians in Rome, torcular a wine press, pēr bī vir a man, uxōr a wife, tur-
tūr a Bird called the Turle. Cōr the heart semel legitur

is once read productum made long apud Ovidium in Ovid: ut as, Meum molle cōr my soft heart violabile est is to be broken (or hurt) levibus tēlis with light darts (or slender weapons.) Etiam also (sub-
audi hæc verba understand these words) producuntur are made long, Fār bread-corn, Lār a God of the household, city, or field, (as heathen people believed,) Nār a river running into Tībar, vēr the spring, fūr a thief, cūr wherefore. Quoque also pār equal or like cum compositis with its compounds: ut as, compār equal, impār unequal, dispār unlike. Græca quædam certain Greek words in r ending in r, quæ illis that among them desinunt in n̄ do end in n̄: ut as for example, aēr the air, crater a great Cup (or goblet,) character a mark, sign, seal, or print of anything, æther the firmament or sky, sorēr a sa-
viour. Praeter except Pater a father, & and mater a mother, quæ which apud Latinos among the Latinists (or Latin authors) habent uli-
mam have the last syllable bryem short. S finita Words ending in the letter s hadent hære pates termina-
tione-

tions the like terminations, (or endings) cum numero vocalium with the number of the vowels, nempe that is to wit, As, es, is, os, us. Primo first and foremost as finita words ending in as producuntur are made long: ut as, amas thou lovest, musas songs, majestas majesty, [or honourable dignity,] bonitas goodness. Praeter except Graeca Greek words quorum of which genitivus singularis the genitive case singular [or whose genitive case singular] exit in dos doth end in dos: ut as, Arcas the son of Jupiter, Pallas Minerva [the Goddess of Wisdom,] genitivo in the genitive case Arcados, Pallados. Et also praeter except accusativos plurales the accusative cases plural nominum crescentium of nouns increasing: ut as, Heros a Nobleman, Heroos in the genitive case; Phyllis King Lycurgus's daughter, Phyllidios in the genitive case: Accusativo plurali in the accusative case plural, Heroas, Phyllidas. Es finita Words ending in es longa sunt are long: ut as, Anchises Aeneas's father, sedes thou sittest, doces thou

teachest, patres fathers. Nomina in es nouus ending in es, tertiae inflexionis being of the third declension, excipiuntur are excepted, quae corripiunt which do make short penultimam the last syllable having one genitivi crescentis of the genitive case increasing: ut as, Milles a soldier, seges standing corn, dives rich: Sed but aries a ram, abiens a fir-tree, pariens the wall of an house, Ceres the feigned Goddess of corn, & also pes a foot, una together cum compositis with the compounds of it; ut as, praepes light in flying [or swift,] bipes having two feet, tripes having three feet, quadrupes having four feet, [or four-footed,] sunt longa are long. Quoque also es the verb es, a sum coming of the verb sum to be, corripitur is made short, una together cum compositis with its compounds: ut es, potes thou canst [or art able,] ades thou art present, prodes thou profest, [or art profitable,] obes thou hindrest [or hurtest.] Quibus to which Words, penes in the power potest may adjungi be joined [or annexed,] una together cum neutris with words of the neuter

neuter gender, ac and nominativis pluralibus *she nominative cases plural* Græcorum of the Greeks: ut *as*, Hippomanes a venomous bœufour coming from a mare, eacoethes an evil custom, Cyclopæs Giants with one eye, Naiadæs Fairies haunting Rivers and Fountains. Is finita. Words ending in *is*, brevia sunt are short: ut *as*, Paris Priamus (King of Troy) his son, panis bread, tristis sad, hilaris merry. Præter except obliquos plurales the oblique cases plural in *is*, ending in *is*, qui which producentur are made long: ut *as*, Musis the dative or ablative case plurals of Musa a Song, (or of Musæ the Muses,) [which were feigned goddesses of Learning] mensis the dative or ablative plural of mensa a table, dōmīs the dative or ablative plural of dōminus a Lord, templis the dative or ablative plural of templum a Church. Item also qæcis pro for quibus the dative or ablative of qdi which, cum producentibus with words making long penultimam the last Syllable saving one genitivi crescentis of the genitive case increasing: ut *as*, Samnis a Samnite, Sa-

lamis an Isle by Athens, genitivo in the genitive case Samnitis, Salaminis. Adde hoc add hither [or to this place] quæ words which definitur do end in diphthongum *eis*, in the diphthong *eis*, five Græca whether they be Greek words five Latina or Latin, cujus cunque numeri of whatsoever number aut casus or case fuerint they shall be: ut *as*, Symoeis a river in Troy, Pyroëis one of the horses of the Sun, partëis put for partes the parts, omneis put for omnes all. Et item and also omnia monosyllaba all words of one Syllable: ut *as*, vis strength, power, or force, tis strife, contention: præter nominativos except these nominative cases, is signifying he, & and quis who, & also his twice apud Ovidiam in Ovid. Secundæ personæ singulares the second persons singular verborum in *is*, of verbs ending in *is*, acedunt istis, are added to these, quorum secundæ personæ plurales whose second persons plural definitur in *itis* do end in *itis*, penultimam the last Syllable saving one productæ being made long, unæ together cum futuris with the future tenses sub-junctivi

subjunctivi in ris of the subjunctive mood in ris: ut as, audis thou hearest, velis thou mayest or canst be willing, dederis thou shalt or wilt give. Pluraliter plurally (or in the plural number) auditis ye bear, velitis ye may or can be willing, dederitis ye shall or will give. Os finita words ending in os producuntur are made long: ut as, honos honour, nepos a nephew, dominos Lords, servos servants. Præter except compos he that hath Ability or Power in something, impoſ that is unable (not having Power,) & and os ossis a bone: & also Græca Greek words per o parvum written with little o: ut as, Delos an Isle in the Ægean Sea, where Apollo and Diana were born, Chaos a confused heap of all things, whereof Poets conceived all things to have come in the beginning, Pallados the genitive case of Pallas Minerva, Phyllidos the genitive case of Phyllis King Lycurgus's Daughter. Us finita Words ending in us, corripiuntur are made short: ut as, famulus an household man servant, regius royal, tempus time, amamus we love. Producentia

words making long pemilitiam the last syllable saving one genitivi crescentis of the genitive case increasing exceptiuntur are excepted: ut as, Salus a saluting (or health), tellus the earth (or ground), genitivo in the genitive case salutis, telluris. Etiam also omnes voces all words quartæ inflexionis of the fourth declension in us ending in us sunt longæ are long, præter except nominativum & vocativum singulares the nominative and vocative cases singular: ut as, hujus manus of this hand, ha manus these hands, o manus O hand. Etiam also monosyllaba words of one syllable accedunt his are added to these: ut as, Crus the leg (from the knee to the ankle,) thus frankincense, mus a mouse, sus a sow, &c. and so forth. Et item and also Græca Greek words per diphthongum ov with the diphthong ovs, vel ovs, cuiuscunque casus fuerint of whatsoever case they shal be: ut as, hic Panthus, the Panthus (a Trojan, the Son of Othreus,) Melampus a famous Soothsayer: Hujus Sapphus of this Sappha, (a great Poetess,) Clius the genitive case of Clio, being the name of an

of the Muses. Atque and no-
men IESUS the name of JE-
SUS venerandum that is wor-
thy to be reverenced (or ought
to be reverenced) piis cun-
ctis of all godly or religious
persons. Postremo last of all
omnia u finita all wyrds end-
ing in u, producuntur are made
long : ut as, manū the abla-
tive case of manū an hand,
genū a knee, amatū to be low-
ed, diū a long time (of long
time or continuance.)

Finis Grammatices, the End of the Grammar.



